(d) if so, what was that norm and the amount of annual profit as per that norm?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As per information made available by Government of NCT of Delhi no such loss has been estimated

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. According to the provisions of the Transfer Scheme and Policy directions issued by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) in Delhi were allowed assured 16% return on equity and free reserves. However, this amount is allowed to DISCOMS as expenses by DERC while approving the Annual Revenue Requirement on year-to-year basis.

Power projects in the country

†355. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of power projects running in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of gap between power generation by these power projects and consumption thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) State-wise details of power projects running in the country are given in Annexure [*See* Appendix 2002 Annexure No. 1]

(b) State-wise power supply position for the period April-June, 2004 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise power supply position for the period April-June, 2004
Actual power supply position

April-June, 2004 (Figures in MU net)

State/Region	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (%) (+)	(-)
Chandigarh	308	308	0	0.0
Delhi	5711	5668	-43	-0.8
Haryana	5504	5290	-214	-3.9

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State/Region	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (%) (+)	(-)
Himachal Pradesh	1082	1080	-2	-0 2
Jammu & Kashmir	2061	2032	-29	-1 4
Punjab	8366	8133	-233	-2 8
Rajasthan	6980	6965	-15	-0 2
Uttar Pradesh	12188	10425	-1763	-14 5
Uttaranchal	1081	1057	-24	-2.2
Northern Region	43281	40958	-2323	-5 4
Chhattisgarh	2752	2538	-14	-0 5
Gujarat	14872	13175	-1697	-11 4
Madhya Pradesh	7746	7022	-724	-9 3
Maharashtra	22341	20322	-2019	-9 0
Daman & Diu	290	290	0	0 0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	437	437	0	0 0
Goa	504	504	0	0 0
Western Region	48942	44488	-4454	-9 1
Andhra Pradesh	12122	12088	-34	-0 3
Karnataka	8318	7441	-877	-10 5
Kerala	3070	3004	-66	-2 1
Tamil Nadu	11592	11562	-30	-0 3
Pondicherry	388	388	0	0 0
Southern Region	35490	34483	-1007	-2 8
Bihar	1626	1545	-81	-5 0
DVC	2171	2149	-22	-1 0
Jharkhand	822	807	-15	-1 8
Orissa	3326	3300	-26	-0.8
West Bengal + Sikkim	6017	5939	-78	-1.3
Eastern Region	13962	13740	-222	-1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	39	39	0	0.0
Assam	918	864	-54	-5.9
Manipur	121	117	-4	-3.3
Meghalaya	305	258	-47	-15.4
Mizoram	54	49	-5	-9 3
Nagaland	78	77	-1	-1 3
Tripura	169	152	-17	-10.1
North-Eastern Region	1684	1556	-128	-7 6
All India	143359	135225	-1834	-5 7

Peak Demand/Peak met

April-June 2004 (Figures in MW net)

State/Region	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	(%)
Chandigarh	195	195	0	0 0
Delhi	3348	3332	-16	-0.5
Haryana	3621	3621	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	615	615	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1207	1068	-139	-11.5
Punjab	5833	5283	-550	-9.4
Rajasthan	3879	3879	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	7877	6268	16.09	-20.4
Uttaranchal	801	761	-40	-5 0
Northern Region	24713	23267	-1446	5.9
Chhattisgarh	1670	1558	-112	-6.7
Gujarat	9655	7427	-2228	-23.1
Madhya Pradesh	5670	4030	-1640	-28.9
Maharashtra	14585	11483	-3102	-21.3
Daman & Diu	181	181	0	0.0
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	358	358	0	0.0
Goa	334	334	0	0.0
Western Region	29859	23380	-6479	-21.7
Andhra Pradesh	7156	7038	-118	1.6
Karnataka	5927	5360	-567	-9.6
Kerala	2427	2256	-171	-7 0
Tamil Nadu	7317	7157	-160	-2.2
Pondicherry	230	230	0	0.0
Southern Region	23075	21928	-1157	-5.0
Bihar	926	818	-108	-11.7
DVC	1284	1180	-1.04	-8.1
Jharkhand	572	520	-52	-9.1
Orissa	2195	1929	-266	-12.1
West Bengal + Sikkim	3852	3614	-238	-6.2
Eastern Region	8286	7895	-391	-4 7
Arunachal Pradesh	47	47	0	0.0
Assam	659	592	-67	-10.2
Manipur	99	99	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	255	191	-64	-25 1
Mizoram	69	59	-10	-14.5
Nagaland	67	67	0	0 0
Tripura	188	149	-39	-20 7
North-Eastern Region	1231	1082	-149	-12.1
All India	85911	76246	-9665	-11 3

Power supply to commercially important cities

356. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power disruptions across half a dozen business cities in the country are so frequent that annual losses suffered by India Inc. are projected to be Rs. 22,000 crore,

(b) whether according to the November MAIT-Emerson survey of 302 firms across eight critical industry segments, power disruptions are a daily affairs in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai except in Kolkata and has an adverse impact on employee productivity, work in progress, management time and customer delivery, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide uninterrupted power supply to commercially important cities?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P M SAYEED): (a) to (c) While electricity is a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity within a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/cities/areas in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in generation by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) collects the information from State Power Utilities in respect of total outage duration, number of trippings per feeder in respect of 11 KV feeders of towns with population more than 8 lakhs and works out the reliability index for these feeders with the objective of improving power supply to various categories of consumers